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(54) UNIT CELL FOR SOLID ELECTROLYTIC FUEL BATTERY AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a unit cell for a solid electrolytic fuel battery

which has a high power generation performance.

SOLUTION: A layer of SDC(samara-doped ceria) or the like is at least set between an

electrolyte film and an air pole. By the setting of the SDC layer, an electrical

resistance can be reduced between the electrolyte film and the air pole, and a unit cell

with a high power generation performance can be obtained.

8 空気極 7 SDC膜 6 電解質膜 -4 燃料極

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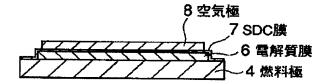
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(54) 【発明の名称】 固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池、およびその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 発電性能の高い固体電解質型燃料電池の単電 池を提供する。

【解決手段】 少なくとも電解質膜と空気極との間にSDC (サマリアをドープしたセリア) などの層を設けることとした。SDCの層を設けることにより電解質膜と空気極との電気抵抗を低減でき、発電性能が高い単電池を得ることができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 燃料極を基板とし、該燃料極の上に電解質膜を形成し、該電解質膜の上に空気極を形成し、前記空気極に酸化剤ガス、前記燃料極に燃料ガスを供給し、両者間で起電力を発生させて電力を得る固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池において、

前記電解質膜と前記空気極との間に $Ce_{1-X}FXO(2-\delta)$ の膜(Fは $Ca_XY_Sm_Sd_La_Mg_Sc_Nd_Yb_Pr_Sp_Sr_Se_U_Dy_Se_a_Se_O$)を形成したことを特徴とした固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池。

【請求項2】 前記 C e 1-χ F χ O (2-δ)の膜を、前記 燃料極の表面全体に形成したことを特徴とする請求項 1 記載の固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池。

【請求項3】 前記 $C e 1-X F X O(2-\delta)$ の膜は、サマリアをドープしたセリア膜であることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池。

【請求項4】 前記電解質膜は、印刷法を用いて前記燃料極に形成したことを特徴とする請求項1~3のいずれか1項に記載の固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池の製造方法。

【請求項5】 前記印刷法は、スクリーン印刷法である 請求項4に記載の固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池の製造 方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、燃料極を支持体として構成した支持膜型の固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池に関し、特に発電性能を向上させた固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池は、電解質の一方の面に空気極を設け、他方の面に燃料極を設けてあり、固体電解質型燃料電池はこのような単電池を複数積層し、空気極に酸化剤ガスを、燃料極に燃料ガスを供給して起電力を発生させている。

【0003】次に、ディップ法を用いた支持膜式の単電 池の製造方法について、図12に示す流れ図を用いて説 明する。

【0004】まず粉末状の燃料極の原料をプレスにより 所定の形状に押し固め成形し(T1)、成形した燃料極 (グリーン)を電気炉等により約100時間仮焼し、多 孔体とする(T2)。次に、仮焼した燃料極を、電解質 の原料をスラリ状にした電解質スラリの中に浸し(T 3)、燃料極の表面全体に薄く電解質原料を付着させ る。電解質スラリを付着させたなら、電解質スラリを適 度に乾燥させ(T4)、再び燃料極を電解質スラリの中 に浸し、電解質原料を表面に付着させ、再度乾燥を行な う。このような電解質原料の付着・乾燥作業を電解質原 料が所定の厚みとなるまで(7回程度)繰り返し、電解 質膜が燃料極の表面に所定の厚みに形成されたなら炉に 入れ焼成(T5)する。

【0005】次に電解質膜を研磨し、燃料極の周囲に形成された不要な電解質膜を除去して、所定の形状に仕上げる(T6)。そして、電解質膜の上に空気極を設け(T7)、焼成を行なっていた(T8)。

【0006】このようにして従来は、電気的抵抗が高い電解質膜を10~数10~μmの薄膜として抵抗を低減させ、単電池の作動温度を低くして、固体電解質型燃料電池の単電池のコストや熱機械的信頼性等を向上させていた。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、近年固体電解質型燃料電池は小型化、高出力化を図る必要があり、より高い発電性能が単電池に求められている。例えば、電解質膜と空気極、あるいは電解質膜と燃料極との間の電気抵抗をより低減させ、より高い発電性能を実現することが求められている。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明では、上記課題を 解決するため、単電池を次のようにして構成した。

【0009】 すなわち、電解質膜と空気極との間にSDC(サマリアをドープしたセリア)の層(膜)など $Ce1-XFXO(2-\delta)$ の膜(Fは $CaXYXSmXGdXLaXMgXScXNdXYbXPrXPbXSrXEuXDyXBaXBeのいずれか1つ又は2つ以上の組合せであり、<math>0\le x \le 0$. 50)を形成して単電池を構成した。

【〇〇1〇】その塗布方法は例えば、燃料極の上に電解質膜を形成した段階で、電解質膜の上にSDCのスラリ等を塗布し、そののち空気極を電解質膜の上に形成することとした。これにより、電解質膜と空気極との間の電気抵抗を低減でき、発電性能の高い単電池を得ることができる。SDC膜等は、少なくとも電解質膜側の面に塗布すればよいが、電解質膜を形成した面の裏面の燃料極表面に塗布してもよい。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明にかかる単電池の一実施例 について説明する。

【0012】図1に単電池2を示す。単電池2は、支持体としての燃料極4の表面に電解質膜6が形成してあり、さらに電解質膜6の表面にSDC膜7を介在させて空気極8が形成してある。この単電池2を図10に示すように合金セパレータ30とセラミックマニホールド32からなるセパレータ34で挟持し、セパレータ34と単電池2とを適宜積層して固体電解質型燃料電池1が構成してある。固体電解質型燃料電池1は、所定の条件

(例えば温度750℃等)において燃料極4に燃料ガス を、また空気極8に酸化剤ガスを供給することにより起 電力を発生する。

【0013】次に、単電池2の製造方法について図7の流れ図を用いて説明する。まず、粉末状の原料を所定の形状に成形し、支持体としての燃料極4を形成する(S1)。燃料極4の原料は、例えばニッケルとイットリア安定化ジルコニア(YSZ)のサーメットであり、原料を水溶性のバインダ、例えばポリビニルアルコールと混練し、プレス装置(図示せず)等により押し固め、成形する。所定の形状に成形した燃料極4を図3に示す。燃料極4の原料には、造孔剤(図示せず)が所定量含有してあり、後述する焼成により造孔剤が焼失されると燃料極4の内部に多数の孔が形成される。

【 O O 1 4 】 プレス装置により成形された未焼成の燃料極 4 は、そのままの状態で塗布装置 1 8 (図 2 参照)に配置され、電解質スラリ 2 4 が表面に塗布される(S 2)。電解質スラリ 2 4 は、Y S Z からなる電解質(電解質膜 6)の原料と非水溶性のバインダ、例えばポリビニルブチラールとを混練したものであり、所定の粘度に設定してある。尚、バインダとしては、上記以外に、メチルセルロース、ポリエチレン、ポリアクリル酸ソーダ、アラビアゴムなどがある。

【0015】図2に示すように塗布装置18は、いわゆるスクリーン印刷法で印刷を行なう印刷機であり、スクリーン版20には電解質膜6に等しい形状の型が形成されている。燃料極4を、塗布装置18の所定の位置に配置したなら、スクリーン版20に沿ってスキージ22を移動させることにより、型を通して電解質スラリ24が燃料極4の上面に塗布(S2)される。電解質スラリ24が所定の形状に塗布されたなら、電解質の表面を適覧性である。、 電解質スラリ24を完全に乾燥させる必要はなく、塗布した電解質スラリ24上に重ねて電解質スラリ24が塗布できる程度であればよい。電解質膜6が表面に形成された燃料極4を図4に示す。

【0016】電解質スラリ24を適度に乾燥させたなら、上記と同様にして重ねて電解質スラリ24を塗布し、乾燥させる。そして電解質スラリ24が所定の厚さになるまで電解質スラリ24の塗布を繰り返す。電解質スラリ24が所定の厚みに積層されたなら、燃料極4とともに共焼結(電解質膜6と燃料極4とを一緒に焼成すること)する(S3)。

【0017】そして、電解質膜6にSDCを塗布して、SDC膜7を形成する。SDCは、サマリアをドープしたセリア($Ce1-xSmxO(2-\delta)$)であり、粒径が $0.1\sim5\mu$ m程度で、x=0.3である。SDCは、その粉末をCeジルに分散、混合してSDCスラリを形成し、ディップ法等により電解質膜6の表面全体に 4μ mの厚さに塗布する(S4)。SDC膜7が塗布された状態を図5に示す。次に塗布したSDC膜7を所定の温度で焼成する(S5)。焼成したなら、空気極8をSDC膜7を介して電解質膜6の上に塗布し(S6)、

全体を焼成して完成させる(S 7)。空気極8は、平均粒径が0. 60μ mのL a0.6S r0.4C o0.8F e0.2O 3と、この粒子の周囲を取り囲む粒径が0. 1μ mのC e0.8 Sm0.2O1.9の組成を有する粒子(LSCF-S DC)からなり、C e0.8 Sm0.2O1.9は0. $5\sim6$ 0 wt%含まれている。空気極8を電解質膜6の上に形成した単電池2の全体を図6に示す。

【OO18】尚、空気極8は、(A_{1-X} B_X)(C_{1-y} Dy) O(3+δ) の組成を有する粒子と、Ce₁₋χ Eχ O (2-δ)の組成を有する粒子(AはLa、Y、Sm、G d、Pr、Caのいずれか1つ又は2つ以上の組合せ、 BはSr、Ba、Caのいずれか1つ又は2つ以上の組 合せ、CはMn、Co、Ceのいずれか1つ又は2つ以 上の組合せ、DはCr、Ni、Mg、Zr、Ce、F e、AIのいずれか1つ又は2つ以上の組合せ、EはC a、Y、Sm、Gd、La、Mg、Sc、Nd、Yb、 Pr、Pb、Sr、Eu、Dy、Ba、Beのいずれか 1つ又は2つ以上の組合せであり、0≤x≤0.50、 O≦y≦O. 50)とから構成すればよく、また(A 1-x B_X) (C₁-y D_y) O(3+δ) の組成を有する粒子 は、径が O. 1~2 O μ m、C e 1-χ E χ O(2-δ)の組 成を有する粒子は、径が 0.1~5μmであればよい。 【OO19】更に電解質膜6と空気極8との間にはSD C膜フでなく、Ce1-X FX O(2-δ)の膜 (FはCa、 Y、Sm、Gd、La、Mg、Sc、Nd、Yb、P r、Pb、Sr、Eu、Dy、Ba、Beのいずれか1 つ又は2つ以上の組合せであり、0≦x≦0.50)を 形成してもよい。またその粒径は0.1~2μm程度で あればよい。更に、酸素分圧やそれぞれの膜の熱膨張の 差などの観点から、電解質膜6とSDC膜7等との膜厚 の比率は、実質的に10以上であればよい。

【0020】このように、電解質膜6と空気極8との間に導電性の高いSDC膜7を設けたことにより、空気極8と電解質膜6との界面の電気抵抗が低減され、高い発電性能を得ることができる。また、スクリーン印刷法を用いて電解質膜6を形成したことにより表面に凹凸が形成され、電解質膜6と空気極8との間の接触面積が増大し、密着性が向上する。

【0021】さらに、支持体である燃料極4に所定の形状、厚みの電解質膜6を簡易、迅速に塗布、形成することができ、また、燃料極4を仮焼することなく、燃料極4の原料を成形した後直接電解質スラリ24を燃料極4に塗布できることから、手間とコストを大幅に削減することができる。また、スクリーン版20を通過させて電解質スラリ24を塗布することから、適度な凹凸が形成され、良好な電解質膜6を形成することができる。

【0022】また、燃料極4と電解質スラリ24それぞれのパインダの性質、すなわちパインダが水溶性か非水溶性かの組み合わせを適宜選択することにより、燃料極4に電解質スラリ24を塗布した際の両者間に形成され

る界面の状態を調整でき、焼成した後緻密で、不純物の 少ない良好な電解質膜 6 を形成できる。更に、両者のバインダを水溶性か非水溶性か等の組み合わせ以外の組み あわせで適宜選択することにより電解質膜 6 の表面や電 解質膜 6 と燃料極 4 の界面を所望の構造にすることができる。

【0023】尚、SDC膜7は、電解質膜6の全体表面でなく、図8および図9に示すように、燃料極4と電解質膜6の外表面全体に塗布してもよい。また空気極8は従来の空気極でよく、空気極8を電解質膜6の上に形成する製造方法も従来どおりでよい。

【 O O 2 4 】尚、上記例ではスクリーン印刷法によって 電解質スラリを塗布して電解質膜を形成することとした が、本発明では、スクリーン印刷に限らず、他の印刷法 でもよく、更にディップ法により電解質膜を形成しても よい。

【0025】またバインダの性質は、上記例に限らず他の種類の組み合わせでもよい。

【0026】実験例

図 1 1 に本件発明にかかる実験結果を示す。実験に用いた単電池は、燃料極をNiとYSZのサーメット、電解質をYSZ、空気極を平均O. 6μ mの(La1-xSr $_x$)(Co1-yFe $_y$)O($3+\delta$)粒子(x=O. 4、y=O. 2)と、O. 1μ mのCe1-xSm $_x$ O($2-\delta$)粒子(x=O. 2)から構成し、燃料極に電解質膜を形成した状態で、一方は全体に、他方は電解質膜と空気極の間にのみSDC(CeO. 7SmO. 3O($2-\delta$))膜を設け、それぞれ空気極をSDC膜の上に形成した。

【 O O 2 7 】これら単電池を、7 5 0 ℃の作動温度で、燃料ガスと酸化剤ガスとを供給し、発電を開始させ、電流密度に対する電圧を計測した。これにより、電流密度が上昇しても電圧の降下が少なく、高い発電性能が得られ、しかも S D C 膜を燃料極と電解質膜との間のみでなく電解質膜の逆側、すなわち燃料極の表面側にも形成した方が良い結果が得られることがわかる。

[0028]

【発明の効果】本発明の単電池によれば、少なくとも電解質膜と空気極との間にSDC膜など $Ce1-XFXO(2-\delta)$ の膜(FはCa、Y、Sm、Gd、La、Mg、Sc、Nd、Yb、Pr、Pb、Sr、Eu、Dy、Ba、Beのいずれか1つ又は2つ以上の組合せであり、 $0 \le x \le 0$. 50)を形成したことにより、電解質膜と空気極との電気抵抗を低減し、高い発電性能の単電池を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明にかかる単電池を示す図である。
- 【図2】塗布装置を示す図である。
- 【図3】燃料極を示す図である。
- 【図4】電解質膜を形成した燃料極を示す図である。
- 【図5】SDC膜を形成した燃料極を示す図である。
- 【図6】単電池を示す図である。
- 【図7】本発明にかかる製造方法の手順を示す図であ る。

【図8】SDC膜を形成した電解質膜と燃料極の断面図

【図9】SDC膜を形成した単電池を示す断面図である。

【図10】固体電解質型燃料電池を示す図である。

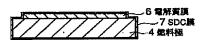
【図11】実験結果を示す図である。

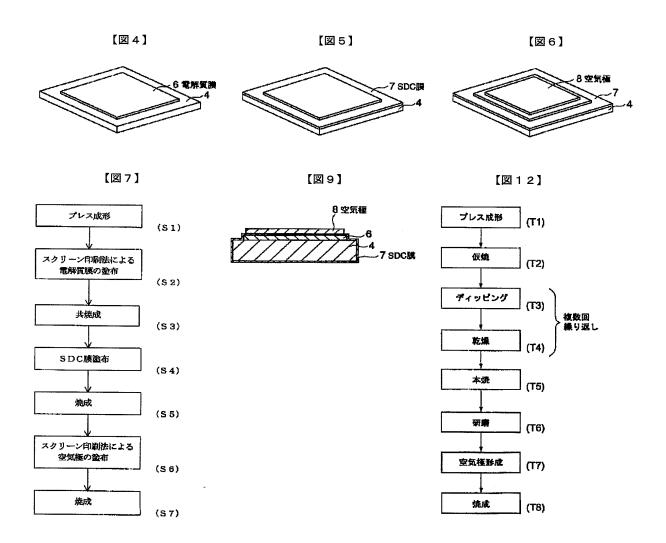
【図12】従来の製造方法の手順を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

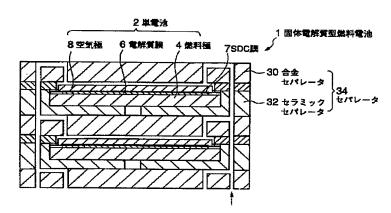
- 2 単電池
- 4 燃料極
- 6 電解質膜
- 7 SDC膜
- 8 空気極 18 塗布装置
- 20 スクリーン版
- 22 スキージ
- 24 電解質スラリ
- 30 合金セパレータ
- 32 セラミックマニホールド
- 34 セパレータ

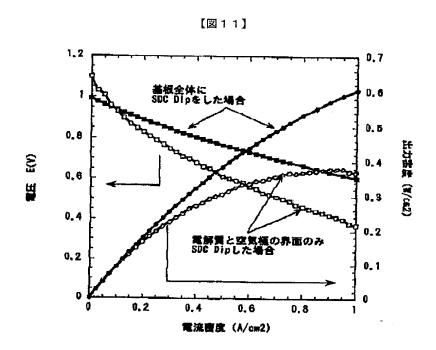
[図8]





【図10】





フロントページの続き

(72) 発明者 浦谷 美由紀 東京都港区海岸一丁目 5 番20号 東京瓦斯 株式会社内 Fターム(参考) 5H018 AA06 AS02 AS03 BB08 EE13 HH05 5H026 AA06 BB04 EE13 HH05

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Use a fuel electrode as a substrate, form an electrolyte membrane on this fuel electrode, and an air pole is formed on this electrolyte membrane. In the cell of the solid oxide fuel cell which supplies oxidant gas to said air pole, supplies fuel gas to said fuel electrode, is made to generate electromotive force among both, and obtains power between said electrolyte membranes and said air poles -- the film (F -- calcium --) of Ce1-X FX O (2-delta) The cell of the solid oxide fuel cell which is any one or two combination or more of Y, Sm, Gd, La, Mg, Sc, Nd, Yb, Pr, Pb, Sr, Eu, Dy, Ba, and Be, and was characterized by forming 0<=x<=0.50.

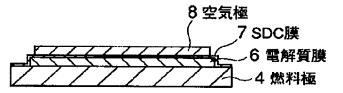
[Claim 2] The cell of the solid oxide fuel cell according to claim 1 characterized by forming the film of said Ce1-X FX O (2-delta) in the whole front face of said fuel electrode.

[Claim 3] The film of said Ce1-X FX O (2-delta) is the cell of the solid oxide fuel cell according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by being the Seria film which doped Samaria.

[Claim 4] Said electrolyte membrane is the manufacture approach of the cell of a solid oxide fuel cell given in any 1 term of claims 1-3 characterized by forming in said fuel electrode using print processes.

[Claim 5] Said print processes are the manufacture approaches of the cell of the solid oxide fuel cell according to claim 4 which is screen printing.

Drawing selection Representative drawing



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the cell of the solid oxide fuel cell which raised especially the generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance about the cell of the solid oxide fuel cell of the supporting lamella mold which constituted the fuel electrode as a base material.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The cell of a solid oxide fuel cell prepares an air pole in one electrolytic field, the fuel electrode is prepared in the field of another side, and two or more laminatings of such a cell are carried out, oxidant gas is supplied to an air pole, it supplies fuel gas to a fuel electrode, and the solid oxide fuel cell is generating electromotive force.

[0003] Next, the manufacture approach of the supporting lamella-type cell using a dip method is explained using the flow chart shown in <u>drawing 12</u>.

[0004] Temporary quenching of the fuel electrode (Green) which carried out push harder shaping of the raw material of a powder-like fuel electrode with a press at the predetermined configuration (T1), and fabricated it first is carried out with an electric furnace etc. for about 100 hours, and it considers as a porous body (T2). Next, the fuel electrode which carried out temporary quenching is dipped into the electrolyte slurry which made the electrolytic raw material the shape of a slurry, and an electrolyte raw material is made to adhere to (T3) and the whole front face of a fuel electrode thinly. if an electrolyte slurry is made to adhere, an electrolyte slurry will be dried moderately -- making -- (T four) -- dip a fuel electrode into an electrolyte slurry again, an electrolyte raw material is made to adhere to a front face, and it dries again. Repeatedly, if an electrolyte membrane is formed in the front face of a fuel electrode at predetermined thickness, it will put into a furnace and adhesion / desiccation activity of such an electrolyte raw material will be calcinated, until an electrolyte raw material serves as predetermined thickness (about 7 times) (T5).

[0005] Next, an electrolyte membrane is ground, the unnecessary electrolyte membrane formed in the perimeter of a fuel electrode is removed, and a predetermined configuration is made (T6). And it was calcinating by preparing an air pole on an electrolyte membrane (T7) (T8).

[0006] Thus, conventionally, electric resistance reduced resistance for the high electrolyte membrane as a thin film of 10 - 10 micrometers of numbers, made operating temperature of a cell low, and was raising cost, heat mechanical dependability, etc. of a cell of a solid oxide fuel cell.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, a solid oxide fuel cell needs to attain a miniaturization and a high increase in power, and the cell is asked for the higher generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance in recent years. For example, the electric resistance between an electrolyte membrane, an air pole, or an electrolyte membrane and a fuel electrode is reduced more, and realizing the higher generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance is called for.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the cell consisted of this inventions as follows.

[0009] namely, between an electrolyte membrane and air poles -- film (F -- calcium --) of Ce1-X FX O (2-delta), such as a layer (film) of SDC (Seria which doped Samaria) It was any one or two combination or more of Y, Sm, Gd, La, Mg, Sc, Nd, Yb, Pr, Pb, Sr, Eu, Dy, Ba, and Be, and 0<=x<=0.50 was formed and the cell was constituted. [0010] The method of application was the phase in which the electrolyte membrane was formed on the fuel electrode, and we applied the slurry of SDC etc. on the electrolyte membrane, and decided to form the after air pole on an

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran web cgi ejje

electrolyte membrane. Thereby, the electric resistance between an electrolyte membrane and an air pole can be reduced, and a cell with the high generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance can be obtained. Although what is necessary is just to apply the SDC film etc. to the field by the side of an electrolyte membrane at least, it may be applied to the fuel electrode front face of the rear face of the field in which the electrolyte membrane was formed. [0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] One example of the cell concerning this invention is explained.

[0012] A cell 2 is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. Have formed the electrolyte membrane 6 in the front face of the fuel electrode 4 as a base material, the SDC film 7 is made, as for a cell 2, to intervene on the front face of an electrolyte membrane 6 further, and the air pole 8 is formed. This cell 2 is pinched with the alloy separator 30 and the separator 34 which consists of a ceramic manifold 32, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, the laminating of a separator 34 and the cell 2 is carried out suitably, and the solid oxide fuel cell 1 is constituted. A solid oxide fuel cell 1 generates electromotive force, when fuel gas is supplied to a fuel electrode 4 and it supplies oxidant gas to an air pole 8 in predetermined conditions (for example, temperature of 750 degrees C etc.).

[0013] Next, the manufacture approach of a cell 2 is explained using the flow chart of <u>drawing 7</u>. First, a powder-like raw material is fabricated in a predetermined configuration, and the fuel electrode 4 as a base material is formed (S1). The raw materials of a fuel electrode 4 are nickel and the cermet of yttria stabilized zirconia (YSZ), knead a raw material with a water-soluble binder, for example, polyvinyl alcohol, and fabricate it in slight push hardness with press equipment (not shown) etc. The fuel electrode 4 fabricated in the predetermined configuration is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. Specified quantity content of the ostomy agent (not shown) has been carried out at the raw material of a fuel electrode 4, and many holes will be formed in the interior of a fuel electrode 4 if an ostomy agent is burned down by baking mentioned later.

[0014] The non-calcinated fuel electrode 4 fabricated by press equipment is arranged in the condition as it is at a coater 18 (refer to drawing 2), and the electrolyte slurry 24 is applied to a front face (S2). The electrolyte slurry 24 kneads the raw material of the electrolyte (electrolyte membrane 6) which consists of YSZ and the binder of nonaqueous solubility, for example, a polyvinyl butyral, and has set it as predetermined viscosity. In addition, as a binder, there are methyl cellulose, polyethylene, sodium polyacrylate, gum arabic, etc. in addition to the above.

[0015] As shown in drawing 2, a coater 18 is a printing machine which prints with the so-called screen printing, and the mold of a configuration equal to an electrolyte membrane 6 is formed in the screen version 20. If a fuel electrode 4 is arranged to the position of a coater 18, the electrolyte slurry 24 will be applied to the top face of a fuel electrode 4 through a mold by moving a squeegee 22 along with the screen version 20 (S2). If the electrolyte slurry 24 is applied to a predetermined configuration, an electrolytic front face will be dried suitably. Desiccation should just be extent which can apply the electrolyte slurry 24 in piles on the electrolyte slurry 24 which did not need to be dried completely and applied the electrolyte slurry 24. The fuel electrode 4 with which the electrolyte membrane 6 was formed in the front face is shown in drawing 4.

[0016] If the electrolyte slurry 24 is dried moderately, the electrolyte slurry 24 will be applied in piles like the above, and it will be made to dry. And spreading of the electrolyte slurry 24 is repeated until the electrolyte slurry 24 becomes predetermined thickness. If the laminating of the electrolyte slurry 24 is carried out to predetermined thickness, it will co-sinter with a fuel electrode 4 (S3). (calcinate an electrolyte membrane 6 and a fuel electrode 4 together) [0017] And SDC is applied to an electrolyte membrane 6 and the SDC film 7 is formed. SDC is Seria (Ce1-xSmxO (2delta)) which doped Samaria, and particle size is x= 0.3 in about 0.1-5 micrometers. SDC distributes the powder to Ce sol, is mixed, forms an SDC slurry, and applies it to the thickness of 4 micrometers on the whole front face of an electrolyte membrane 6 with a dip method etc. (S4). The condition that the SDC film 7 was applied is shown in drawing 5. Next, the applied SDC film 7 is calcinated at predetermined temperature (S5). If it calcinates, an air pole 8 is applied on an electrolyte membrane 6 through the SDC film 7 (S6), and the whole will be calcinated and it will be made to complete (S7). from the particle (LSCF-SDC) to which an air pole 8 has the presentation of Ce0.8 Sm 0.2O1.9 whose particle size in which mean particle diameter encloses La0.6Sr0.4Co0.8Fe 0.2O3 which is 0.60 micrometers, and the perimeter of this particle is 0.1 micrometers -- becoming -- Ce0.8 Sm 0.2O1.9 -- 0.5 - 60wt% -- it is contained. The whole cell 2 in which the air pole 8 was formed on the electrolyte membrane 6 is shown in drawing 6. [0018] In addition, an air pole 8 is O (C(A1-x Bx)1-y Dy) (3+delta). The particle which has a presentation, the particle (A -- La and Y --) which has the presentation of Ce1-X EX O (2-delta) Any one or two combination or more of Sm, Gd, Pr, and calcium, and B Sr, Any one or two combination or more, Ba and calcium, and C Mn, Co, Any one or two combination or more of Ce, and D Cr, nickel, Mg, Any one or two combination or more of Zr, Ce, Fe, and aluminum, and E calcium, Y, Sm, Gd, La, Mg, Sc, Nd, Yb, Pr, Pb, Sr, It is any one or two combination or more of Eu, Dy, Ba, and Be. The path of the particle to which, as for the particle which has the presentation of O (3+delta), a path has the

presentation of 0.1-20 micrometers and Ce1-X EX O (2-delta) that what is necessary is just to constitute from $0 \le x \le 0.50$ and $0 \le y \le 0.50$ (C1-y Dy) (A1-x Bx) should just be 0.1-5 micrometers.

[0019] furthermore, between an electrolyte membrane 6 and an air pole 8, it may not come out SDC film 7, and the film (F is any one or two combination or more of calcium, Y, Sm, Gd, La, Mg, Sc, Nd, Yb, Pr, Pb, Sr, Eu, Dy, Ba, and Be, and is 0<=x<=0.50) of Ce1-X FX O (2-delta) may be formed. Moreover, the particle size should just be about 0.1-2 micrometers. Furthermore, the ratio of the thickness of viewpoints, such as oxygen tension and a difference of the thermal expansion of each film, to the electrolyte membrane 6 and SDC film 7 grade should just be ten or more substantially.

[0020] Thus, by having formed the conductive high SDC film 7 between the electrolyte membrane 6 and the air pole 8, the electric resistance of the interface of an air pole 8 and an electrolyte membrane 6 is reduced, and the high generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance can be obtained. Moreover, by having formed the electrolyte membrane 6 using screen printing, irregularity is formed in a front face, the touch area between an electrolyte membrane 6 and an air pole 8 increases, and adhesion improves.

[0021] Furthermore, since the direct electrolyte slurry 24 can be applied to a fuel electrode 4, without being able to apply and form a predetermined configuration and the electrolyte membrane 6 of thickness in the fuel electrode 4 which is a base material simply and quickly, and carrying out temporary quenching of the fuel electrode 4 after fabricating the raw material of a fuel electrode 4, time and effort and cost are sharply reducible. Moreover, from passing the screen version 20 and applying the electrolyte slurry 24, moderate irregularity is formed and the good electrolyte membrane 6 can be formed.

[0022] moreover, a fuel electrode 4 and the electrolyte slurry 24 -- when the property of each binder, i.e., a binder, chooses the combination of water solubility or nonaqueous solubility suitably, after being able to adjust the condition of the interface formed among both at the time of applying the electrolyte slurry 24 to a fuel electrode 4 and calcinating, it is precise, and the good electrolyte membrane 6 with few impurities can be formed. Furthermore, the front face of an electrolyte membrane 6 and the interface of an electrolyte membrane 6 and a fuel electrode 4 can be made into desired structure by making it cooperate other than the combination of water solubility, nonaqueous solubility, etc., coming out, and choosing both binder suitably.

[0023] In addition, the SDC film 7 may be applied to the whole outside surface of a fuel electrode 4 and an electrolyte membrane 6 as shown in whole electrolyte membrane 6 not a front face but <u>drawing 8</u> and <u>drawing 9</u>. Moreover, the conventional air pole is sufficient as an air pole 8, and the manufacture approach which forms an air pole 8 on an electrolyte membrane 6 is also easy to come out of it as usual.

[0024] In addition, although [the above-mentioned example] an electrolyte slurry is applied and an electrolyte membrane is formed with screen printing, in this invention, not only screen-stencil but other print processes are sufficient, and an electrolyte membrane may be further formed with a dip method.

[0025] Moreover, the combination of not only the above-mentioned example but other classes is sufficient as the property of a binder.

[0026] The experimental result which starts this invention at example <u>drawing 11</u> of an experiment is shown. The cell used for the experiment YSZ and an air pole for the cermet of nickel and YSZ, and an electrolyte An average of 0.6-micrometer O (Co(La1-xSrx)1-yFey) (3+delta) particle (x= 0.4, y= 0.2), [a fuel electrode] Where it constituted from a 0.1-micrometer Ce1-xSmxO (2-delta) particle (x= 0.2) and an electrolyte membrane is formed in a fuel electrode Another side prepared the SDC (Ce0.7Sm0.3O (2-delta)) film only between the electrolyte membrane and the air pole, and one side formed the air pole on the SDC film at the whole, respectively.

[0027] Supplied fuel gas and oxidant gas for these cells with the operating temperature of 750 degrees C, the generation of electrical energy was made to start, and the electrical potential difference to current density was measured. It turns out that there is little descent of an electrical potential difference even if current density rises, the high generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance is obtained by this, and a result with it better [to form the SDC film not only in between a fuel electrode and electrolyte membranes but in the reverse, i.e., front face of fuel electrode, side of an electrolyte membrane moreover] is obtained.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] according to the cell of this invention -- at least -- between an electrolyte membrane and air poles -- film (F -- calcium --) of Ce1-X FX O (2-delta), such as SDC film By being any one or two combination or more of Y, Sm, Gd, La, Mg, Sc, Nd, Yb, Pr, Pb, Sr, Eu, Dy, Ba, and Be, and having formed 0<=x<=0.50 The electric resistance of an electrolyte membrane and an air pole can be reduced, and the cell of the high generation-of-electrical-energy engine performance can be obtained.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the cell concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing a coater.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing a fuel electrode.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the fuel electrode in which the electrolyte membrane was formed.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the fuel electrode in which the SDC film was formed.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing a cell.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing the procedure of the manufacture approach concerning this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view of an electrolyte membrane and a fuel electrode in which the SDC film was formed.

[Drawing 9] It is the sectional view showing the cell in which the SDC film was formed.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing showing a solid oxide fuel cell.

[Drawing 11] It is drawing showing an experimental result.

[Drawing 12] It is drawing showing the procedure of the conventional manufacture approach.

[Description of Notations]

2 Cell

4 Fuel Electrode

6 Electrolyte Membrane

7 SDC Film

8 Air Pole

18 Coater

20 The Screen Version

22 Squeegee

24 Electrolyte Slurry

30 Alloy Separator

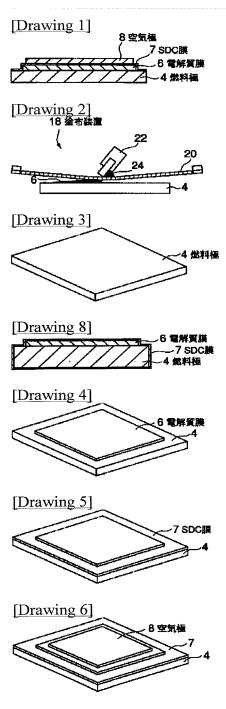
32 Ceramic Manifold

34 Separator

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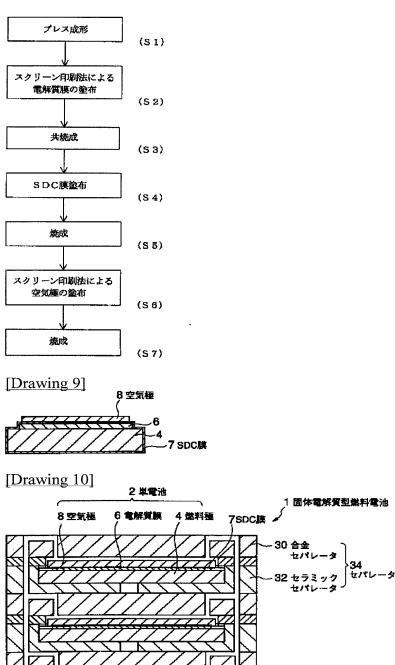
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DRAWINGS

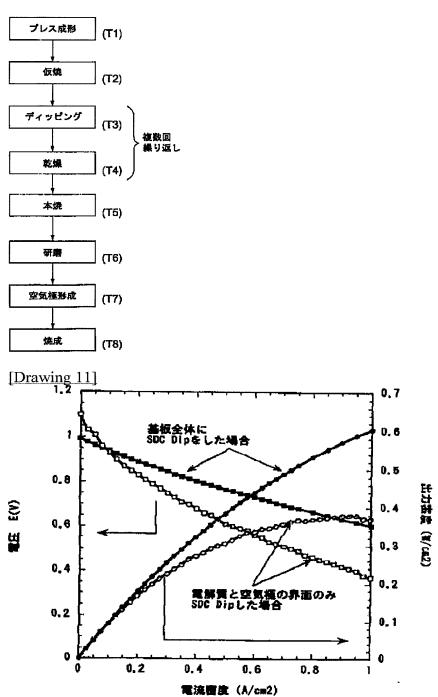


[Drawing 7]

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran_web_cgi_ejje



[Drawing 12]



[Translation done.]